G. T. R. TIME-TABLE.

Trains arrive and depart from the Kingston Station, as follows :—

EXPRESS TRAINS GOING WEST.

Arrive at.....6.15 p.m. and 4.05 a.m.
Depart at.....6.35 p.m. and 4.20 a.m.
Local Train arrives at 10.00 p.m., departs 6.45 a.m.

EXPRESS TRAINS GOING EAST.

Arrive at.....1.30 p.m. and 1.40 a.m.
Depart at.....1.50 p.m. and 1.40 a.m.
Local Train arrives at 3.15 a.m.; depart at 6.15 a.m.

To Advertisers.

All Contract Advertisements that is Advertisements not charged full Tariff rate, are payable in Cash.

Post Office Time Table.

MAILS GOING EAST

By Day Express Train close at 12.40 p.m.; Arrive at 1.50 p.m.
By Night Express Train close at 9 p.m.; Arrive at 9.00 a.m.

GOING WEST

By Day Express Train close at 3.20 p.m.; Arrive at 4.30 p.m.
By Night Express Train close at 9 p.m.; Arrive at 9.00 a.m.

FOR UNITED STATES

Via Cape Vincent, close at 1 p.m. daily, and arrive at 12.00 m.

BRITISH MAILS

Per Canard Line, will be closed every Monday at 1 p.m.
Bremen Line, every Tuesday at 1 p.m.
Per Canadian Line, every Friday at noon.
[Papers and Letters should be marked for the Line on which they are intended to be Forwarded.]

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Daily British Whig.

"Optimus per Orbem Dicor."

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 18, 1868.

LETTERS & TELEGRAMS.—K. B., Brighton; A. & L., Montreal; P. D. & S., do., with rem.

REMINDERS.

SALES, MEETINGS, AMUSEMENTS, &c.

SALE of Condemned Military Stores, by Mr. J. J. Linton, at H. M. Dockyard, this morning at 10 o'clock.

SALE of Cattle and Sheep, by Mr. Wm. Murray, at Mr. Robert Thompson's, 3rd concession Pittsburg, to-day at noon.

☞ TAX PAYERS who have not yet paid their CITY TAXES are reminded to do so at once and save costs.

A cable telegram, received at Quebec, conveys the information that Sir John Young, the new Governor-General of Canada, sailed by the Cunard steamer from Liverpool for New York on Saturday last. His Excellency will arrive at Ottawa on or about Saturday, the 27th inst.

The London Canadian News states "that in consequence of the very serious illness of the Hon. Wm. McDougall, C.B., the banquet which was to have taken place on Friday next in his and Sir Geo. E. Cartier's honor is unavoidably postponed."

Sir John A. Macdonald and the Hon. Messrs. Rose, Tilley and Campbell returned to Ottawa from Quebec on Monday afternoon.

Fond as the British Nation is of peace it very seldom happens that entire tranquility reigns throughout the empire. At this moment Great Britain is engaged in two "little wars," one on the north-western frontier of India, and one with the Maories of New Zealand. In the former upwards of 20,000 troops are engaged; in the latter scarcely any regular soldiers are employed, nearly all being volunteers.

The Auditor General publishes the following comparative statement of railway traffic for October:

	1867.	1868.
Great Western.....	$438,759	$442,483
Grand Trunk.....	762,914	826,552
London & Pt Stanley..	5,942	4,995
Welland.....	16,792	11,383
Northern.....	75,641	68,974
Brockville & Ottawa...	17,750	21,861
St. Lawrence & Ottawa.	11,546	12,234
European & N. A.....	19,782	20,479

If such a rate of increase as the Grand Trunk above exhibits is maintained, the railway will soon be in as prosperous a condition as its best friends can desire.

It is reported that the Cunard and Inman Lines, together, have consummated an arrangement with the British Government which insures a regular tri-weekly mail between England and America, for a term not yet definitely fixed, but probably for not less than seven years. Two of these mails will come to, and go from, the port of New York; and one will be landed at Boston and taken thence. Mr. Anthony Trollope, who has been instrumental in bringing this arrangement about, is now engaged in urging on the British Government the expediency of further reducing the rates of Ocean postage, and this matter is assuming a favorable light.

The Legislature on Monday.

On Monday the Governor General's reply to the address of the House was read, the Committee having returned.

An unusual number of petitions were presented, in relation principally to desired aid to Superior Education, withdrawing of U. C. College Endowment, and grant the Huron and Ontario Ship Canal, also a number asking the establishment of a Inebriate Asylum.

The list included the following:—

By Mr. Hooper—From the Township Council of Loughborough, praying that a charter be granted for constructing a railway.

By Mr. Hooper—From the Township Council of Bedford, to the same effect.

By Mr. Strange—From R. J. Cartright and others of Kingston, praying a charter for the construction of a railroad between Kingston and the Counties of Frontenac and Addington.

By Mr. Boyd—From W. M. Punshon and other Wesleyan Clergymen, for aid to establish an Inebriate Asylum.

From the Anglican Bishops of Ontario and Quebec, to the same effect.

From the New Connexion Methodist Conference, to the same effect.

Mr. Wood introduced a Bill to amend the Act for the collection by means of stamps of fees of office and dues payable to the Crown in law proceedings and registration.

Mr. Richards gave notice that on Thursday he would introduce resolutions in regard to Mineral Lands.

The Attorney General gave notice that he would introduce a Bill limiting the Sittings of the County Courts and Quarter Sessions, and abolishing the Recorder's Court.

Mr. Tiow introduced a Bill to amend the Jury Law.

Mr. Wilson introduced a Bill to exempt certain churches from toll.

The Attorney General moved for the appointment of a Select Committee to consider how far it would be expedient to alter the Rules of the House in relation to petitions for pecuniary aid, and report.

The Attorney General moved for a Select Committee to examine into the working of the Common and Grammar School system of Ontario, together with the Department of Instruction, and report thereon.

Mr. Cumberland wished the Committee to have power to inquire into the affairs of the University and Colleges as well.

The Attorney General declined to accept Mr. Cumberland's suggestion because it was too comprehensive. The separate subjects should be separately treated. The Government would be prepared at any time to recommend the fullest investigation into the affairs of the University.

In answer to Mr. McCall, the Attorney General said that the Government did not intend to make good the rewards to veterans of 1812.

Mr. Christie moved for a Select Committee to consider the subject of the disendowment of Upper Canada College, and the seven Upper Canada Colleges, and the seven Upper Canada Colleges presented to the House pending therefor. He argued at length in support of the withdrawal of the endowment, which he contended was in a great measure squandered, and called upon the Government to resist the pressure of the Toronto press in favor of its continuance.

The Attorney General bore testimony to the value of Upper Canada College as an educational establishment in the past, and said that before the House would be justified in withdrawing from it the public support it now received, it would have to be shown that it had lost its high character and no longer satisfied the necessities of the country.

Mr. McDougall defended the College as a valuable institution, and said its authorities courted rather than shunned investigation.

Several other members spoke in defence of the College, all agreeing that the institution was of value and performed a good work.

The Attorney General deprecated any hasty action against the College. He thought all the educational institutions of the country should be more directly within the control of the Government, and announced that a bill would shortly be brought down attaching them to a Bureau of the Government. He moved in amendment the reference of all petitions on the subject to the select committee which had been appointed to enquire into the working of the Grammar Schools and of the Educational Department, and that Messrs. Christie and Shaw be added to this committee. Mr. Christie accepted this proposition, withdrew his motion, and the amendment was then carried. After the transaction of some routine business.

Mr. Perry moved for an address, for a return of the number of Magistrates in each County who have been duly qualified.

The Provincial Secretary brought down the annual report on Asylums and Prisons, and the House adjourned.

Upper Canada College and the Grammar Schools.

It was not entirely unexpected that when the Toronto papers gave their opinions upon this question, they would favor the interests of their own city. But something at least was due to the fitness of things. They do not all take up the same idea. The Globe comes out fairly upon the question, and treats it upon its merits. The Leader does not know its own mind for even a week, while the Telegraph flies off and declares the agitation nothing else but an attack by the denominational colleges upon the University of Toronto. While the Globe, however, acts the fairest in the matter, it endeavors to give it too narrow a basis. It represents the question as one merely of abolition. It must, however, be aware that nearly every item in detail of the management has been objected to. It is true that many of the papers of the Province have called for its subversion, and perhaps justly. For no reason can be given why an institution should be kept at Toronto for the higher education of the whole Province, which is not patronized by the Province. Let the College, if it dare, publish the residence of its pupils, and it will be seen that Toronto alone reaps the benefit. Let the obliging Principal tell the public how many pupils he would have if Americans and Torontonians were struck off his rolls. We venture to state that if such were done, not one-tenth of its present attendance would be left. Why then should the Province be compelled to support an institution which is only attended by a few from one city and the sons of wealthy Americans? The Globe is loud in its outcry against the Grammar Schools. Will it kindly tell the country why so many of the people of Toronto are dissatisfied with the College, and send their sons to Galt to get the education which they do not receive at home?

But we are told it is a Gymnasium, and the Globe pretends great wisdom on some details it could furnish about such an institution. From its seat in King Street it can tell us all about the Gymnasia of Germany and Prussia. Well, others also know something of these institutions, and while we are free to call the highest classes in U. C. College fit for a Gymnasium, we have yet to learn that stout young pupils of from seven to ten or twelve years could qualify for such a school. The Globe pretends to much knowledge on this point; will it favor the public with its views? Are young lads who have to attend the College three or more years before they are fit for reading in Cæsar, the class of pupils received into the Gymnasia of the Continent? It is no use denying the fact that there are at least one hundred pupils in U. C. College whose education is yet in this elementary state. Deduct these from the attendance and then call it a Gymnasium, but do not try to deceive the public by leading them to suppose that the Gymnasia of Germany are the puerile things which the Globe would have us suppose.

Again the Globe would have us believe that such a thing as grading is unheard of in the Grammar Schools. Here again the oracle must be corrected. The Grammar Schools in London, Galt, Hamilton, Toronto, Barrie, Kingston and Ottawa are graded as well as the pupils at the Globe's banting. But another fact also comes out in this recent article. It seems that the Toronto oracle, with that facility which distinguishes long-firing news, has access to the private notes of the Inspector. It says—"Some of the Masters have told the Inspector that they have as many as twenty-seven classes, and some of the best of them have sent their sons to the U.C. College." Pray, how do you know this most explosive Globe? Has the Inspector made his returns to King Street, instead of Victoria Square? Again: "Boys have been rejected by the Inspector again and again, and yet never sent back to the Common Schools." How did you find out this too? But it is useless to argue the point any longer. True, the Inspector has as a general rule selected the worst examples of Grammar Schools, and given full data regarding them. But no word of praise in favor of efficient schools has ever appeared. In his annual reports, he has been at great pains to select the worst schools, and report how many he plucked in them, but other schools where he may have found two or three deficient out of sixty or seventy pupils have been passed over in silence. And from data such as this the Globe forms the Grammar Schools on "Sweet are the uses of adversity." But let the same Inspector visit U.C. College and give the junior pupils there a sample of his method, and let us hear the result. If he does not find as great a proportion of ignorance of the English language in the Junior Classes of the College as in even Genanque or Ancaster, the Grammar Schools will submit to the "uses of adversity."

But says the Globe do not do away with U.C. College, but establish more schools of a higher class, in which positions shall be prizes for the Masters of Grammar Schools to seek after. With all the knowledge at the command of the Globe, will it please inform the public if ever any Grammar School Master obtained a situation in U.C. College. Or, even more than this, will it inform the country if the Principalship of that Institution has at any period ever been held by a Canadian teacher.—There are prizes in the profession which one would naturally suppose would be gained by successful teachers. The office of Inspector is such. But who ever heard of a Grammar School Master gaining that position! If the Globe can offer no better inducements to the teachers than that, it had better give the matter up.

The Globe is in favor of a commission of inquiry, and a searching investigation. By all means let us have it. But let us also have something more. Let us have an inquiry into the U.C. College endowment. Let us find where all the money goes. For a report of a very high character is not at fault—there is not a penny of the original endowment of that Institution at present in existence. Before the question of the future position of the College is discussed, let us see if the College can stand without aid from the University endowment, or a direct grant from Parliament. We have done for the present. The Globe may talk as it may; but the men who have undertaken the present investigation of the College will not stop until the matter is probed till the very bottom.

DOMESTIC.

One firm of Quebec shipped 8,000 bushels potatoes by the Nestorian, to Liverpool, on Saturday.

A commission merchant doing business in Montreal and Quebec is said to have suddenly left the limits; liabilities $40,000.

The following postoffices were opened in Ontario on the 1st November:—Ashley, in Derby; Hawtrey, in South Norwich; Rellesley, in Mono; Springvale in Haldimand; Keith (re-opened) in Chatham township.

Brown and Mulligan, prisoners in the Guelph jail, attempted to make their escape a few nights ago. They were caught just as they were going out through a window, the bars of which they had cut away.

The whole proceedings of the conduct of the officers in the Elmhirst difficulty have been forwarded direct to the House Guards, Maj.-Gen. Wyndham declining the adjudicate. The officers are thought to be in a nice fix.

About $10,000, in large sums, has been subscribed at Toronto for the purchase of McGill square, on which to build a Church.

A young man by the name of William Sears, committed suicide by drowning himself in the St. Lawrence at Quebec. He made two previous attempts to commit the rash act. Disappointment in love was the cause of self-destruction.

The following is the position of the Post Office Savings Bank account for October:—On hand from last month, $357,958; deposited during the month, $76,131; withdrawal cheques paid, $55,212. Of the above, bearing 4 per cent., is $244,008; bearing 5 per cent, $167,200.

San Juan.

A DIFFICULTY REMOVED.

The question as to the ownership of San Juan, an island on the Pacific coast—a question which at one time threatened, through the folly of Gen. Harney, an American officer, to embroil England and the United States in war—has, it appears, at last been settled. Great Britain has formally waived her claim to a joint occupation of the island, and it will now, as it has been in fact for years, become the sole property of the United States. Thus another of the causes of possible complication is happily removed forever. This will give the United States control of Puget Sound, and one of the best harbours between San Francisco and Sitka.

☞ The New York Independent—a so-called religious paper—has been slandering Queen Victoria by retailing infamous lies, such as circulate in the lowest cider cellars of London. The lofty and spotless character of our Queen, a pure woman and the best of Queens, cannot be dimmed by such [illegible] any more than the moon can be stopped by the yelping of curs. But what reproaches is severe enough for the vile irreligious sheet that can circulate slanders, knowing them to be false, which are worthy only of the polluted pages of the Police Gazette.—Ottawa Citizen.

☞ The Cuban slave-holders, with the folly characteristic of the whole class, are already talking wildly about what they will do if the 'peculiar institution' is meddled with. Nothing short of rebellion, independence, and annexation to the United States, will satisfy these gentlemen. We fear they would find that they had chosen a road pretty hard to travel, if they went for annexation and were successful, for immediate emancipation would be the peremptory and inexorable order of the day, and then their slaves?

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Run on St. Stephen's Bank. Kidnapping Case.

St. John, N. B., Nov. 14.

A great uneasiness has been manifested in financial circles to-day. As yet no St. Stephen's bank agency has been going on here. All demands have, so far, been promptly met, and a better feeling prevailed at the close of business.

An investigation into the case of Mills, who was kidnapped by Americans, will come on here going on. The evidence shows no foreign on the part of our own police, and the men who actually made the arrest in question, Mills arrived here last night.

Ritualism in India.

SUMMARY REPRESSION OF RITUALISMS.

Ritualism appears to be causing some trouble in India. The Calcutta community has been agitated for some time past by the strange forms and ceremonies introduced into the service at the Cathedral, but now the 'Catholic revival' has extended to the Hindoo Memorial Asylum Matter. During the winter this station is almost deserted, and the principal of the Asylum chose that quiet period to carry out his improvements in the chapel. The communion-table was taken away and an altar erected. An ornamental bottle for water with the wine before consecration of the elements, or for the 'ablutions' which are drunk off by the 'celebrant' when the service is over. The hymn books from St. Alban's, Holborn, were introduced into the church, and on one occasion a midnight administration of the Communion took place in imitation of a midnight mass, when the altar blazed with some 200 candles. All this created no little stir when it became known to the public. If the decision upon the conduct of the principal had rested with the bishop this mode of conducting the service would have gone on unchecked; but a committee manages the affairs of the asylum, and the members made short work of the expedients by which Ritualists in that country contrive to discomfit their ecclesiastical superiors. The committee summarily dismissed the principal. There was an end at once to candles, acolytes and 'ablutions.'

When Rogues Fall Out, &c.

FENIAN LEADERS AND THEIR DUPES.

The Fenian Brothers live together as peaceably as a family of their own Kilkenny cats. The Irish People, of New York, thus fraternally lauds a portion of the happy family:

"We only hope that all the treacherous intriguers and fraudulent mountebanks who broke the once powerful Fenian Brotherhood may soon get at loggerheads. Their simple-minded dupes may then come to learn what Roberts, Meehan, Gibbons, O'Neil & Co. did with that million and a half of dollars which they swindled from their victims from the winter of 1866 to the spring of 1867. It is certain that it was not expended in producing any result favorable to the cause of Irish liberty. Did it cost all that sum to maintain Meehan's hungry gang of blatant mountebanks? How much of it was spent in sowing discord among our brethren in Ireland, and hunting Halpin, McCafferty, the Burkes, etc., into the toils of the British police? Was it all exhausted in destroying the Fenian organization? If so, could not the British Government have afforded to pay for that job out of its own Treasury, without extracting its price from the pockets of the deluded Fenians of the United States?

It is rather pleasing to learn that the bulk of Fenian subscriptions goes towards the destruction of the Fenian organization. It must be delightful to the American Fenians to know that their monies are devoted to the purpose of betraying Irish Fenians into the hands of the police. Long may Roberts, O'Neil & Co., live and reign to dupe those who trust them.

Celibacy of the Clergy.

We can scarcely credit the rumor which comes by cable of startling reforms being on the tapis in the Roman Catholic Church. That the authorities of that Church, which claims to be unchangeable, should consent to the marriage of the clergy, is what we should require the very strongest proof of before we could give it credit. Next to the confessional, the celibacy of the clergy is the sheet anchor of the Church's power. It is the boast of that Church that its priests are of no country. They cease to be Englishmen, French or Canadians. They have no home ties. Their interests and their affections are all identified with the Church; and in its advancement they are willing to sacrifice mere national or sectional likings and tendencies. To give them homes and families would weaken this, by increasing the power of counteracting influences. It would be a great thing if such a regulation as the enforced celibacy of so large a body of men were abolished; but we are not sanguine that such a thing will speedily come round. In certain cases attempts at reformation only hasten and intensify disorder and ruin. There are more societies than that which first interested it, which may well adopt the sentiment:—"Let us be as we are, or let us cease to be."

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER, as an internal remedy, has no equal. In cases of Cholera, Summer Complaint, Dyspepsia, Dysentery, Asthma, it cures in one night, by taking internally, and bathing with it freely. It is the best liniment in America. Its action is like magic when externally applied to bad sores, scalds and sprains. For the sick headache, and toothache don't fail to try it. In short it is a Pain Killer.

The Marquis of Hastings.

FAST CAREER OF A YOUNG ENGLISH NOBLEMAN—GAMBLING—WOMEN—HORSE RACING—AND FAST LIVING HIS RUIN.

A despatch by the cable last week contained the brief announcement of the death in London of the Marquis of Hastings. Although but twenty-six years of age, this young man had crowded into his brief existence an amount of romance and adventure seldom equalled by men thrice his age. He inherited at an early age a large fortune, consisting principally of landed estates. Although comparatively little is known of his earlier life, it seems that immediately upon becoming possessed of his property he entered upon a wild life of adventure and excitement. He became a frequenter of several clubs, was soon well known in the gaming saloons, and speedily became intimate with turfmen. He entered freely into the sports of the turf, and was soon widely known for the reckless manner in which he wagered his money upon his favorite horses. For racing and pure blooded horses he seems to have had a great passion. His stables were speedily filled with fine horses of various ages, some of which were famous at the time he purchased them, and others were rendered so by his connection with them. Some of these horses he entered at nearly every race which occurred in England, placing his money upon them against the advice of his friends, and losing large sums. In 1867 he appeared at the Derby very much embarrassed pecuniarily. His horses were beaten in every race which they contested, and the young Lord Hastings lost $500,000. This sum he paid, and in October of the same year he lost $350,000 additional, owing to the unexpected failure of his horse Lady Elizabeth, who had won every thing, but the one race on which her owner had so great a stake. On still another race that year he lost $200,000 and this last sum broke him up. He fell into the hands of the Jews, and his private affairs were exposed to the world. He had married the Lady Flora Paget, who was at the time engaged to another gentleman (Mr. Chapman), but who preferred to walk from a milliner's shop into the arms of her more youthful and titled lover. Mr. Chapman, however, took his revenge on the young Marquis by betting heavily against his favorite for the Derby. There was some scandal attached to this marriage, which the subsequent career served to aggravate. He was unable to pay all his debts, and hence he was assailed in a most violent and vindictive manner, and in May last again appeared at the Derby with Lady Elizabeth and some other horses. Lady Elizabeth was not sold for the race, and up to the moment she was running good favorite at long odds. Her owner had backed her by the expenditure of $50,000, and this sum involved not only his solvency, but his honour, credit and good name; if his horse were to win him, then he would be branded as a defaulter throughout all England. When Lady Elizabeth came to the score it was evident that she was in no condition to run, and that she had been drugged. That such was the case was subsequently proven satisfactorily. The race was run and the horse upon which was staked so large a sum, and a man's reputation in adjusting not only his, but was so badly beaten that the Judges did not even assign her a place in the summary. Again was his young owner assailed with violent abuse, and charges of the gravest character were circulated regarding him. Notwithstanding all this he appeared within a month, at the Paris races, where, one Sunday, his horse, 'the Earl,' won the Grand Prize—an object of art presented by the Emperor, $200,000 in gold, besides a sweepstakes of $200 for each entry. Returning to England, he figured extensively at the Ascot races, in June, where the Earl was again a winner, carrying off the St. James's Palace Stakes, and one other, although nearly odds were laid against him. Another horse of his, the young filly, "Athena," won still another race on the same occasion. The winnings of the Marquis on this occasion were comparatively small, and went but a short distance among his numerous creditors. These were his last ventures, and the Jews speedily closed in upon him and confiscated all that could be reached of his little remaining property. While his losses upon the turf were very large, he was not always a loser. His small winnings served to keep him afloat longer than would have seemed possible, but were not sufficient to save him from ruin. His career was commented on by the Press throughout the whole civilized world, and in England created a great deal of feeling against the sports of the turf. During the investigations of his affairs, some most disgraceful proceedings relating to horse-racing were disclosed, and the Marquis of Hastings was not the only titled person whose reputation suffered in consequence. When he was in the height of his career, and when the public were talking most of his folly and recklessness, two of the London comic papers appeared almost simultaneously with full-page cartoons of "the Derby." Each, with but slight variations, represented the Marquis in a carriage with some of his sporting friends, driving fast to perdition, while the Marquess was represented in high revel, flinging to the winds honor, credit, self-respect, ambition, and, in fact, all the virtues. Much sympathy, at a later period, was expressed for him in consequence of domestic misfortunes, but he was never able to recover his position in society. To relate the story of his private life would be simply to lay bare again the inner life of respectable families, without serving any good purpose. Taken altogether, more of romance, adventure and excitement could scarcely be crowded into the few years in which the Marquis of Hastings figured before the public.

The Pall Mall Gazette tells the following story of a ruined nobleman: 'To young men beginning life the story of Lord Albert Clinton, as revealed in the Court of Bankruptcy, may be recommended as an exhibition of those things which they ought most to avoid. Lord Albert has devoted his life thus far to the work of showing how soon a foolish young man may bring himself to ruin. The bankrupt told the Court that he 'had done nothing for years beyond getting into debt.' He had £900 a year when his father died, and £10,000 under the marriage settlement. He has now succeeded in reducing his income to £440 a year; he has spent the £10,000 and owes over £30,000 besides. The present age of this intelligent scion of a noble house is 23. He has 'seen life'—so much so that he lately passed five weeks in intimate observation of existence in Whitecross street. How proud his family must be of this excellent young man!'

A curious incident occurred at a Liverpool theatre during the performance of 'The Gamester.' At the conclusion of Stukeley's diabolical expression to Mrs. Reverly, 'I'll make a widow of you, and woo you honorably,' woman rose in the pit and exclaimed, 'Oh, you brute! Of course laughter and cheers resounded through the house.

COMMERCE AND MARINE.

Kingston Money Market.

Nov. 17th, 1868.

The Brokers of Ontario St. report—
Silver buying at 3½ discount,
" selling at 3 discount.

Greenbacks, } Bills 73c.
} Silver 75c.
Gold in New York at 3 o'clock, 135.
Sterling exchange at New York 9¾

Current Prices of Grain.

Nov. 17th, 1868.

The Grain Buyers of Ontario Street report—

Fall Wheat,	0 00 to 0 00	per Bushel.
Spring do.,	1 08 to 0 00	" "
Rye,	0 70 to 0 00	" "
Barley,	1 15 to 0 00	" "
Peas,	0 90 to 0 92	" "
Oats,	0 47 to 0 50	" "
Buckwheat,	0 50 to 0 00	" "

Montreal Markets—Yesterday.

Flour—Super Extra, 0,00 to 0,00; Extra, 6,00 to 6,25; Fancy, 5,50 to 5,60; Welland Canal Super, 5,15 to 5,20; Super No. 1 Canada wheat, 5,12½ to 5,40; Super No. 1 Western wheat, 5,15 to 5,20; Super No. 2 Western wheat, 4,75 to 4,85; bag flour 2,45 to 2,60. Wheat—Canada Fall nominal. Spring, 1,15 to 1,17; Western, 1,10 to 0,00. Oats—per 32 lbs, 47 to 49. Barley—per 48 lbs, 1,10 to 1,15. Butter—Dairy 22 to 24c; store-packed 20 to 22c. Ashes—pots, 5,60 to 5,65. Pearls, 5,50 to 0 00. Gold in New York at 12 o'clock 135. Pork, Mess 23,00 to 00,00; Prime mess, 17,00 to 00,00. Primé, 16,00 to 00,00. Peas, per 66 lbs 0,94 to 0,95. Rye Flour, 0,00 to 0,00

Flour—holders pressing lower rates; Canada super sold at 1,12½. Wheat—red winter sold under 1,20. Peas—buyers still reducing their offers. Provisions nominally unchanged. Ashes dull and drooping.

Marine Items.

The gale yesterday had slightly moderated, but the str. Grecian, though she had got as far as Toronto on her downward trip, was then windbound there. The Spartan was due upwards last night.

The schr. S. Robinson, which we yesterday reported aground on Charity Shoals, is not yet off. The tug H. A. Calvin went to her assistance with the light schooner Annie Minnes, to lighten her and get her off, but must have encountered a heavy sea. The vessel and cargo are owned and insured in Chicago.

A telegram received yesterday reported that the schooner Mary O'Gorman, of this city, was ashore at Rondeau, at the piers, and was labouring hard. She is a new vessel.

The following vessels have passed through the Welland Canal:—Bark Bessie Barwick, Kingston to Detroit, pig iron; J. P. Mack, Ogdensburg to St. Barnwell, light; schrs. Shupe, Milwaukie to Ogdensburg, wheat; Dane, Chicago to Kingston, wheat.

Customs Imports—In Bond

Nov. 17th.

G T R, Prescott—1 case finish beddings, W R McRae & Co.

Str Watertown, Cape Vincent—1 pkg Chown & Co, 4 bbls oysters, R Towns, 3 bbls shell oysters, 1 box oysters, S H Blondheim; 1 pkg, W Grant; 1 pkg books, J Henderson; 18 bags, bale & pkge, Express Co.

G T R, Montreal—52 hlf chests tea, Fenwick, Hendry & Co; 100 Taperts figs, G Robertson & Son; 74 bags rice, J Carruthers & Co.

DIED.

At Hamilton, on the 13th inst, Ellen, wife Robert Steven, in the 73rd year of her age.

At Montreal, on the 13th inst, Oliver Riddell, aged 38 years.

At Three Rivers, on the 7th inst, Mr. William Cockburn, aged 46 years.

IMPORTANT CONVERSION.

CROWDS are every day converting their Money into FLOUR at

MORRISON'S.

I guess they are wise in their day, when they want the Best to call at Headquarters.

IN STORE AND ARRIVING:

50 Bls. XXX Pastry Flour just to hand.

I challenge East, West, North or South to beat it.

400 Bags and Barrels Choice Family Flour.

100 Barrels Our Brand, best Spring Flour on the Continent.

50 Barrels Kiln Dried Oatmeal.
300 Sacks do. Corn Meal.

Cracked Wheat and Wheat Meal, fresh ground.

$500 worth of Breakfast Bacon expected hourly.

100 Choice Sugar Cured Hams just arrived.

N.B.—50 Tons Fall Wheat Bran and 20 Tons Fine Shorts, to customers by the Ton at wholesale prices.

M. MORRISON.

Toronto Flour Store, 40 Princess St., Nov. 17th, 1868. 273

Just Received
Shell Oysters and Cans,
Fresh Cod, Haddock, and LOBSTERS.
S. H. Blondheim.
Kingston, Nov. 17, 1868.

A SOIREE!

Under the Management of the Ladies of the Congregational Church,

WILL BE HELD IN THE

CITY HALL!

ON THE EVENING OF

Thursday, the 19th Inst.

SEVERAL Speakers will address the Meeting, and a Choir will sing a few select Pieces of Music.

At the request of several persons, Refreshments will not be served until 7 o'clock, the hour mentioned in Posters being inconvenient.

Price of Tickets for Admission, 37½c. Children under 12 years, 25c.

Kingston, Nov. 17, 1868. 273

NOTICE.

PERSONS indebted to the Estate of the late Hugh Fraser, Esq., are hereby requested to make payment to Messrs. Gildersleeve & Walkem, Solicitors, Clarence Street, Kingston, to whom, also, creditors of the said Estate are requested to submit their claims.

CATHERINE D. FRASER, Executrix.

Kingston, Nov. 17, 1868. 273

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Female Cook and Nurses at Rockwood Asylum. Apply to the Superintendent at Rockwood.

Rockwood, Nov. 17, 1868. 273

NEW BOOKS.

NEW England Tragedies, by Longfellow.
Pulpit Table Talk, by Dean Ramsay.
Lives and Deeds Worth Knowing About, by Rev. W. F. Stevenson.
Studies of Character, by Rev. Thomas Guthrie.
Poet's Corner, by Rev. J. M. Bellew.
Life of Lord Brougham.
Earthquakes and Volcanoes.
Ballad Poetry of Ireland.
Golden Leaves from the American Poets.
The Laurel and Lyre, by Alaric Watts.
Copyright Edition of Scott's Novels in 4 Large Volumes, $5.

JOHN HENDERSON,
Princess Street.
Kingston, Nov. 17, 1868. 273

Penitentiary CONTRACTS.

THE undersigned will receive Tenders until THURSDAY, the 10th DECEMBER NEXT, for supplying the Penitentiary during the year from the morning of the 1st JANUARY to the evening of the 31st DECEMBER, 1869, with the following, under Contract, viz:—

Flour, No. 1 and No. 2, inspected and branded, in equal quantities, at — per Barrel of 196 lbs.

Flour, "unbolted," at — per Barrel of 196 lb.

(The Contract for Flour to terminate on 1st November, 1869.)

Fresh Beef, Fresh Mutton and Salt Pork of the quality known as "Prime," and put up in Barrels, each article at — per lb.

Salt, Pepper, Oatmeal, Peas, Soucheng Tea, Butter, Lard, Rice and Sugar, each at — per lb.

Fowls, each at —
Eggs, at — per Dozen.
Vinegar, at — per Gallon.
Milk, at — per Gallon.
5,000 Bushels Potatoes, at — per Bushel.
Hay, Straw and Bran, each at — per Ton of 2,000 lbs.
Oats, at — per Bushel.
1,600 Cords Hard wood, consisting of Beech, Birch and Hard Maple, and 200 Cords of Pine and Hemlock, each at — per Cord.
Soft Coal, at — per ton of 2,000 lbs.
Egg Coal, at — per ton of 2,000 lbs.
Soap and Candles, each at — per lb.
Coal Oil, at — per Gallon.

Prices to be stated throughout in Dollars and Cents, and all articles to be delivered as required.

D. Æ. MACDONELL, Warden

Kingston Penitentiary Office, 17th Nov., 1868. 272

Sales by J. J. Linton.

TO-DAY.

SALE OF SURPLUS, OBSOLETE, AND UNSERVICEABLE MILITARY STORES.

WILL BE SOLD by Auction at the Stores, Dockyard,

On Wednesday, the 18th, Inst.,

At 10 o'clock, A.M., the following Articles, viz:

Horse Rugs, Accoutrements, Packing Paper, Old Tents, Grey Blankets, Fur Caps, Haversacks, Mocasins, Old Files, Tools, Leather Straps, Empty Packages, Empty Cartridge Bags and a quantity of Miscellaneous Stores.

Terms Cash in Bankable Funds. Sale proceeds.

Customs duty to be paid by the purchaser.

J. J. LINTON, Auctioneer.

Kingston, Nov. 12, 1868. 269

SALE BY AUCTION OF Household Furniture, PIANOFORTE, PLATED WARE AND EXTENSIVE LIBRARY.

J. J. LINTON has received instructions from Rev. H. Mulkins to sell at his residence, King Street West, nearly opposite the Park, on THURSDAY, November 19th, inst., all the FURNITURE, &c., therein contained, comprising—

1 Excellent Pianoforte, 1 Tapestry Carpet, Drawing and Dining Chairs, easy do., Handsome Pictures, Centre, Dining, and P.M. Tables, Sideboards, Whatnots, Ornaments, Damask Curtains, Glass and Crockery ware, Sofas, Dining and Bedroom Carpets. A large lot of Oil Cloth, Hall and Box Stoves and Pipes, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bureaux, Wardrobes, Looking Glasses, washstands and Furniture, &c. A large variety of Kitchen Utensils, including one Cooking Stove complete,

ALSO,—

1 Carriage, and a well-assorted LIBRARY, containing many choice works, will be sold by catalogue.

The goods may be seen on the day previous to sale, from 1 to 4 p.m.

Terms Cash. Bankable Funds. Sale at 10 o'clock, a.m.

J. J. LINTON, Auctioneer.

Kingston, Nov. 10, 1868. 267

Pianos For Sale.

1 PIANOFORTE, late J. C. Fox manufacture, iron-clad, large size.
1 Pianoforte, Double Round, iron-clad, 7 Octaves.
1 Pianoforte, Chickering, 7 Octaves.
1 do. English manufacture.
The above will be sold cheap for Cash. Apply to

J. J. LINTON, Auctioneer.

Kingston, Nov. 9, 1868. 266

TO RENT

NOS. 2 and 4 Wellington Terrace. Immediate possession.

Inquire of

J. J. LINTON, Agent.

Kingston, Nov. 5th, 1868. tf264

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in Kingston Post Office 16th Nov., 1868.

Allan Capt		Lapoint Josephine	
Allen Aaron A		Lake Robert P	
Ahern John		Larock Peter	
Abrams Geo W	(2)	Murray Mary (S B)	
Anson Jos E	(2)	Moore Mrs	
Bainger Miss Amelia		Morland Capt	
Butler Mrs Ellen		Morris Edward	
Burn George		Meharg John	
Berry E		Malcomson Capt J B	
Bowman Thos		Murray Thomas	
Blancnet G		Moffatt James	
Bowles Edward		Mowet E S	
Baggs S D		Means J C	
Baker Sanford		Mitchell Miss M	
Brown J R		Mally Capt Charles	
Blake Miss Emma		McCann Bernard	
Bain John (R C R)		McKeon Henry	
	[S B]	McIntyre Arch	
Ball Edward	[S B]	McPhee Neil	
Bain John [S B]		McGilvery Duncan	
Comeford Miss Mary		McDonald Mrs Capt	
	[J		[A
Connolly Mrs Henry		McCorthy Andrew	
Campbell Mrs Sarah		McNeil A	
Christopher Thomas		McLabony John	
Cochrane Mrs Addie		McKenzie Jno J (SB)	
Coxwell, McRae &		McDonald Isabella	
	[Co		(S B)
Coughlin Miss Mag-		Nesbit James	
	[gie	O'Brien Edward	
Campbell J J		Obed James	
Crozier Joseph		Potter Job	
Crystal S J	(2)	Page William	
Connors Miss Bridget		Philp R	
Deck Capt R		Purcell John	
Dommuck E Tappin		Peck Loomis	
Dickenson Thomas		Ryan John (S B)	
David Wm		Robinson & Co J S	
De Camelyr D H		Rolledge Mrs Lu-	
Doran Daniel			[linda
Dunn Richard	[S B]	Reynolds Francis	
Ead Capt		Rupior Joseph	
Elliott Miss Mary	(2)	Rourke Mary Ann	
Erier Caroline	[S B]		(S B)
		(2)	Strong H J
Fournier Elzior		Steyins Charles	
Fraser Simon		Spencer Mary L	
Finkle George		Staten William H	
Feeney James		Stephens Edward	
Forbes Robt	[S B]	Sewell Peter	
Gibbile James		Shield J	
Graves Michael		Smitters William	
Gardiner James		Smithers Harriet Miss	
Height R H (Geor-		Saunders Rebecca (S	
	[gia Miss rels)		(B)
Hawlords Daniel R		Thomas Charles	
Holden T		Turner T H & Co	
Hodgetts A		Toulbart Thomas	
Hartwell Miss Ame-	